

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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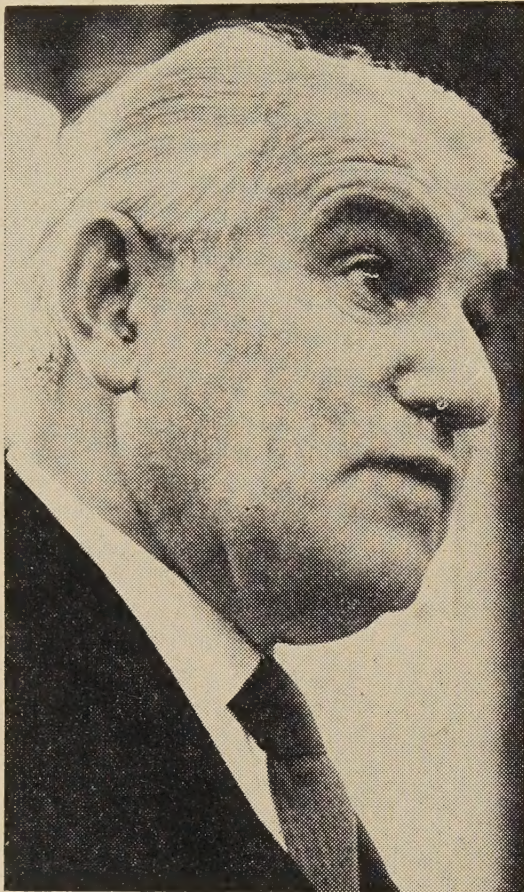
Ninepence



KRUSCHEV —

“PERSIA IS NEXT”

— PAGE 3



*Men
of
Achievement*

ISAAC WOLFSON

AS chairman of Great Universal Stores, the biggest and most successful mail order business outside America, Mr. Isaac Wolfson is a giant figure in retail trading. The personality that has won such fame in this and other spheres of national life is discussed in a penetrating article—one of a series—by Goronwy Rees

On Sunday in the
SUNDAY TIMES

COMMENT

KRUSCHEV'S OTHER INTEREST

Political blindness can take many forms. Just now we ought to be on guard against a special kind which is the product of our political preoccupations. We have so much to hold our attention: the Eichmann trial, the implications of Cuba and of the French rebellion, the new Liberal Party, the Beer affair, Ben-Gurion's future and the Israel General Election.

Yet it is precisely in this condition that it becomes necessary to shake ourselves loose for a moment from our daily preoccupations, and to take stock of what has gone on outside our immediate circle, events which seem to have passed us by, but which may yet have the most profound impact on the Middle East, and not least on Israel. The indication of the storm to come could be found last Sunday in half a sentence of the report by Walter Lippmann of his interview with Krushchev which appeared in the *Observer*. Mr. Lippmann had noted Krushchev's preoccupation with Persia. He did not think that Krushchev would attempt any forcible intervention there, but, added Lippmann in a significant phrase, "he will do all he can by propaganda and indirect intervention to bring down the Shah."

* * *

Nothing has of course happened yet, except that both the propaganda and the indirect intervention in Persia emanating from Soviet sources are being steadily stepped up. With every day that passes, the Shah's position in the country is growing weaker, not stronger; and this time the Russians are not repeating the mistake of 1945, they are not rushing their fences. Now it may be asked, so what? Will it change all that much if there is a different regime in Persia; after all, the Iraqis managed to carry on without any major disaster for the rest of the Middle East. And just as the Iraq Petroleum Company has become the financier of the Iraqi revolution, why should the Persian Consortium not become the financier of the Persian revolution, and the oil continue to flow as before? And Persia is not a member of the Arab League, nor involved with Israel, so why should we worry unduly about this hypothetical threat by Krushchev?

The answer is a simple one: Persia is far more important to the Soviet Union than Cuba is to the United States. While American policy in Cuba is primarily defensive (they want no other power

there), Persia has always meant much more for the Russians. Only this week, we have had the publication of the complete documents of the Soviet-German conversations on this topic, during which the Soviet Government made clear that the focal point of its aspirations "was south of Batum and Baku in the general direction of the Persian Gulf." And now Mr. Krushchev has repeated the same claim in the new language of our time.

* * *

But Persia, even with the warm water port in the Gulf, would not be such a world-shaking demand by itself. It would be serious but without the wider implications. But it is evident now that Krushchev sees in Persia the essential stepping stone to Soviet influence over India. The Russians have never tackled a country where they did not have a land-bridge (it is one of their fundamental weaknesses in Egypt and in Iraq, and especially in Africa), but India (and that means Pakistan as well) is within reach, once the Russians have a solid footing in Persia. They have been working at this by a policy of "sap and mine," as Lord Kimberley called it in 1884, for the last eighty years, and it is evident from Lippmann's conversation with Krushchev that it is again very near the surface of Soviet thought.

This may well present the biggest challenge yet by the Soviet Union in the Middle East. The target is the Shah's regime, but the objective is India and all that implies. At the moment, the Shah is getting help piecemeal from the west and from some other friendly countries. But the Persian situation, as it stands, is quite hopeless if Krushchev means business. Something much more imaginative will be required to meet this challenge, something that will combine all of central and west Asia which is not under Soviet influence—India, Pakistan, Burma, Persia, Turkey, Israel and Tunisia. It will require a new appraisal of the situation in Washington, in London and also in Jerusalem. For this new Krushchevian intention adds a new dimension to Middle Eastern problems, and one that—despite all other preoccupations—opens up new dangers and tremendous new opportunities, particularly for Israel. For the first time since 1948, she will have a common interest with India and Pakistan—and thus the making of a significant new foreign policy development.

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- Cover: Guards wait for the
Shah's arrival at Teheran's
Golestan Palace.

— Photo Camera Press

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ISRAEL

LIBERALS MAKE THEIR ENTRANCE

"GOVERNMENT WITHOUT MAPAI NO LONGER A FANTASY"

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv, Wednesday:

"Liberal Party," said the telephone operator, with a tone of novelty in her voice, when I phoned this morning to what had been, until last night, the headquarters of the Progressive Party.

It was a few hours after a vast, calculated risk in national politics had been vocally endorsed by the three thousand General Zionists and Progressives who packed every spare inch of space in the Mann Auditorium for the "Founding Assembly of the Liberal Party of Israel."

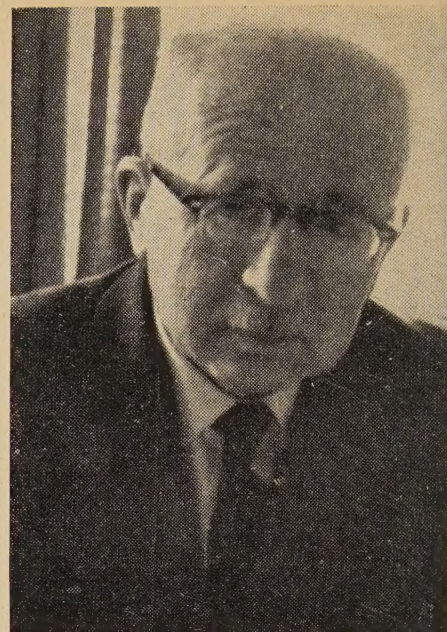
Endorsed is perhaps the wrong word. In fact, the assembly had no constitutional significance and there was no voting. The merger had been agreed upon by the existing executives of the two parties and the audience in the Mann Auditorium was not called upon to ratify the agreement or pass any resolutions. A constituent convention will not be held for another twelve months.

Future of "Haboker": The Liberal Party will go to the elections on the basis of a mandate from the executives of its components which are now in the process of fusion.

Many problems are still unsolved, prime among them the future of the newspaper *Haboker* which is owned fifty per cent by the General Zionists and fifty per cent by private shareholders (including General Zionist leader Peretz Bernstein). It is still undecided whether *Haboker* will become the official organ of the Liberals, though it is regarded as such by the public (and published a special midnight edition to mark the founding assembly). If *Haboker* is taken over, its name will be changed to mark a new beginning and remove public associations with its not always praiseworthy past.

All the property of the Progressives and the General Zionists is being transferred to the new party, but all old debts are being settled by the partners individually. The Progressives refused to allow the new party to be saddled with the General Zionists' huge indebtedness from past elections.

Automatic membership: Both partners claim that, although some opposition



LIBERAL ROSEN

"A radical change is necessary"

from within was voiced before the merger, not a single member has resigned in protest. Therefore, the card indices have been combined and every member of the Progressives or General Zionists is automatically considered a Liberal—unless he specifically declares otherwise.

The new party still has no president or chairman. Appointments to these posts depend upon whether Dr. Goldmann decides to become an Israeli citizen and take a public part in political activities, or not. Meanwhile, party affairs are being managed informally. In the Fourth Knesset, the Liberals will not ask for any changes (such as a deputy speakership, to which they are now entitled), except the appointment of observers in those committees where they are not at present represented.

If punctuality is any indication of efficiency, the new party made a good start when its founding assembly began on the stroke of 9 p.m. and ended three hours later, as scheduled. The most significant, although the shortest, speech was made by Pinhas Rosen, who directed his main blast against Mapai.

"Radical change necessary": "If we can learn any lesson from the well-known affair," he said, "it is that lengthy tenure of executive dominance corrupts the wielders of this power. It causes arrogance and exaggerated self-confidence, disregard of the views of others and is bad for a regular democratic régime."

"A radical change is necessary and to such a change do we aspire... We shall not forget that the elections have been forced on us by the Cabinet's resignation and upon the State by the Premier

without any necessity. It is natural that Mapai should, in these elections, pay the price of its weaknesses and failures."

But, for the audience, the star of the night was undoubtedly Dr. Goldmann who had to call on the audience to halt its ovation before he could speak. Time and again, his words were interrupted by thunderous applause and at no point more than when he remarked: "I speak as a sympathiser of the Liberal Party and as a possible member in the not too distant future."

No enmity to Mapai: Goldmann welcomed the merger which, he said, had long been urged by leading Mapai members. But, he stressed, his position should not be construed as enmity to Mapai. "After forty years of Zionist work, it should be generally known by now that I have always worked in full co-operation with Mapai," and, in view of the serious trials the nation faced in its first years of Statehood, it was good that it was led by such a strong party.

But he deplored the fact that there was no longer any challenge to Mapai's leadership. The new Liberal Party, for the first time, offered a rational chance of changing the political structure. Whether a future coalition would be with or without Mapai was beside the point; what counted was that a government without Mapai would no longer be a fantasy.

Peretz Bernstein put the accent on economic problems. He was convinced, he said, that Mapai's leaders were sincere when they proclaimed that the attainment of economic independence was one of the most important tasks, but he thought they either did not know how to set about it, or did not know how to overcome the obstacles within their own ranks to achieving this purpose.

Widespread optimism: The Liberal Party's prize find among the "uncommitted" was the youthful Professor Jacob Talmon, who holds their chair of Modern History at the Hebrew University. His dissertation on the evolution of liberal thought took up one-third of the three-hour meeting, although his historiography went above the heads of most of his audience who applauded ironically when he urged more deeds and less words. Those who did not repair to the restaurant for coffee remained to be hypnotised by the professor's generous gesticulations.

But there was no doubting the widespread optimism of a great future that conveyed itself from the platform to the rank and file in the body of the hall. The atmosphere was more that of a first night of much-heralded new play than the birth of a political movement. But the great unknown has yet to be faced. Only August 15 can provide the answer.

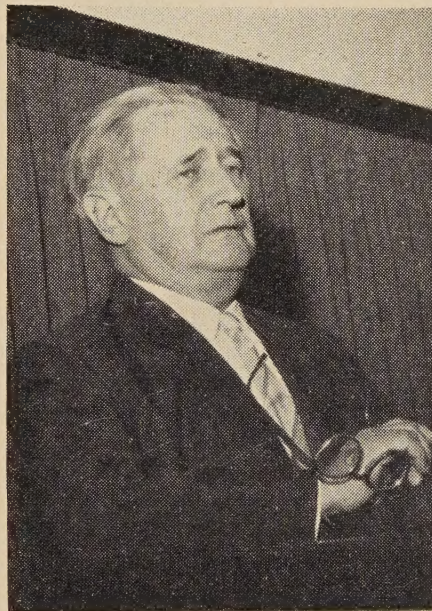
WHAT IS A LIBERAL?

GOLDMANN EXPLAINS

from our Jerusalem correspondent

The creation of the Liberal Party was not only a good thing in itself, it was also good for democracy as well as for Mapai, the very party whose predominance it intended to contest.

This was the view of Dr. Nahum Goldmann on the eve of the conference when I spoke to him here. "I welcome the foundation of this party, which I



LIBERAL GOLDMANN
"Not the Manchester kind"

have been urging for years, quite apart from the fact that any merger is a blessing because the country suffers from too many parties," Goldmann said.

For about thirty years, first in the Zionist Executive and then in the Government, Mapai had been so overwhelmingly predominant that it had had adverse effects on democracy, because there had been no one to present a real challenge to its dominance, he stated. "Democracy depends on the possibility of change, which so far has not existed. Now, for the first time, the Liberals present the prospect of an alternative government."

However, Goldmann made it clear that he did not expect the Liberals to catch up with or even overtake Mapai in the course of the coming General Election. But, if it met with the success he foresaw for it, then the party would be able to play an increasingly important role in the legislature.

Legacy of the past: In time, he be-

lieved, the Liberal Party had a reasonable chance of providing an alternative government. He did not have the slightest doubt that it would be "truly liberal." It was "not only a merger of the Progressives and the General Zionists, but it is also trying, with a good measure of success, to attract formerly uncommitted persons."

However, the name of the new party did not imply anything like "the old Manchester liberalism: that is a legacy of the past. All countries, including the United States, are now practically welfare states. Similarly in Israel, it would be foolish to do away with such social achievements as the health services, social security and organised labour."

Of course, Goldmann pointed out, the Liberal Party would fight for separation of the national health service from the Histadrut; "even Ben-Gurion favours this, but his party has overruled him."

New start in foreign policy: On economic issues, Goldmann thought that, despite all the measures taken by the Government, private initiative was not being sufficiently encouraged and not enough protection was being given to the individual against bureaucracy and organised labour.

In the foreign policy sphere, Goldmann undertook that the Liberal Party "will make a new start and make the country's policy less static. At present, Israel's foreign policy is primarily concerned with security, which is indeed the first requirement as long as there is no peace."

"But sometimes more initiative should be displayed in reaching settlements and more imagination shown for the attaining of political solutions, including Israel's integration in the Middle East."

Citizenship decision: Goldmann said that he had not yet decided whether to participate actively in the party's affairs. To do so he would have to relinquish most of his Diaspora posts. He would decide in the next two weeks.

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JUSTICE

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION

A CLASH WITH EICHMANN IN 1937

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

For two weeks we had followed the Attorney General as he traced the bloody trail of Nazism across Europe, his recital interrupted only by what seemed (but was not) irrelevant legal argument with defence counsel and the bench.

But none was as gripping as the process which started on Tuesday with the calling of the first actual witness, Zindel Gruenspan, 75-year-old father of Hershel Gruenspan, who shot Nazi diplomatist Ernst vom Rath in Paris in 1938.

Polish-born Gruenspan, speaking in Yiddish, told of the night in October, 1938, when the police arrived at his home in Hanover and ordered him, together with his wife, his son Mordecai and his daughter to report to a special rendezvous with their passports. There, together with many others, they were ordered to sign deportation papers.

"They took us in police vehicles, in prison vans. They brought us to a railway station. The streets were black with people shouting 'Jews, to Palestine.'" A special train carried them to a point two kilometres from the Polish border where they were joined by thousands more from all over Germany. Then started a forced march to the border proper.

Grisly distinction : "The S.S. men lashed over our heads with whips. Those who faltered were struck. Blood flowed down the road... It was the first time I had encountered German savagery. They made us run. I received a blow and fell into a ditch. My son helped me up and cried, 'Run papa, otherwise we shall die.'" From Poland he had written to Hershel in Paris telling him not to write to their old address in Germany as they had moved.

The family had never seen Hershel again after the vom Rath assassination. The last word received from him was a letter written in a Paris prison on March 29, 1939. However, in his tape-recorded interview with an Israeli police officer, Eichmann admitted having questioned Gruenspan in Berlin as late as 1943 or 1944. Gruenspan had been terse and unco-operative, he said, but he had no idea of what had finally happened to him.

Zindel Gruenspan's evidence, though it had set the scene for the horror that was to sweep European Jewry, did not mention Adolf Eichmann. That grisly distinction fell to former Berlin lawyer Dr. Benno Cohn, Chairman of the pre-war Zionist Organisation in Berlin.

"Herr Eichmann is here" : He had first met Eichmann, so far as he remembered, in 1937. "We had already heard from German officials that a new man had come, who had a sharp brain... and



DR. BENNO COHN
For Eichmann, a special rope

they were very much afraid of his personality, of his knowledge.

"One day... in 1937 there was a farewell meeting for Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz, one of the finest leaders of German Jewry in those days... the meeting was packed out. Suddenly, I was called to the door as the person responsible for order at the meeting... My clerk told me: 'Herr Eichmann is here.'

"I saw him for the first time. He was in civilian clothes. He shouted at me: 'You are responsible here for the order or the disorder of this place.' People trying to get in could not get in... He threatened he would take measures if I would not arrange for order to be kept."

Briton who rescued thousands : A plea was made to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem but the results were insignificant. However, it was possible to bring out a large number of people "through the help of a most wonderful person... Captain Foley, Passport Officer at the British Consulate in the Tiergarten in Berlin. He brought his influence to bear to help us. He rescued thousands of Jews

from the jaws of death."

Dr. Cohn then told of his last meeting with Eichmann, in March 1939, when late one afternoon, he was summoned to Gestapo headquarters with other Jewish leaders. Eichmann, wearing civilian clothes, sat behind a desk. An S.S. officer sat at the side of the desk. The Jewish leaders were separated from them by a rope.

Eichmann began the conversation. He had in front of him a copy of a newspaper published by Jewish emigres in Paris and was very angry and excited. An article in the paper described him as "the bloodhound Eichmann—the new foe of Jewry." He accused the Jewish leaders of having given spurious information about him to the newspaper.

A "concert camp" : "The situation was very strained. He threatened us by all means in his power. But of course nobody confessed to something he had not done... Eichmann said: 'You will go into a concert camp'—a vulgar term for a concentration camp."

Dr. Epstein, who later died in a concentration camp, told Eichmann: "You can throw us into prison, but as long as we are free you have to treat us in a different manner." Eichmann shouted, then, after a whispered consultation with the S.S. officer, ordered: "Get out, the conference is broken off."

No other choice : Half an hour later they were recalled when Eichmann informed them that a central office for Jewish emigration was to be established in Berlin along the lines of the one already operating in Vienna. He told the Jewish leaders they would be responsible for the dispatch of Jews to this office in accordance with quotas to be set by the Gestapo.

Cross-examining Dr. Cohn on this meeting, defence counsel Dr. Servatius put a question which sent a murmur of distaste around the courtroom. "Were not the remarks made on the Jewish side rather venturesome?" he asked. To which Dr. Cohn replied: "This was a question of social morality. We considered ourselves to be the representatives of all German Jewry. We had to express what was in our hearts."

Eichmann, the almost forgotten presence in the glass case, followed the evidence of the witnesses with intense interest, in contrast with his studied air of boredom during part of Dr. Baron's history of pre-war Jewry. At one stage, when a judge pointed out that a photograph of Eichmann bore no signature of the accused affirming its identity, Eichmann sent a note across to his counsel. It said that he was not, unlike film stars, in the habit of signing his photographs.

U. N.

TEETH DRAWN FROM
REFUGEE RESOLUTIONASSEMBLY ADOPTS WATERED
DOWN VERSION*from our own correspondent*

New York :

The persuasive power of corridor conversations sometimes wins out over the impassioned appeals of orators and, if ever there was a case in point, the United Nations General Assembly's vote on the question of the Palestine refugees is it.

Egged on by the Arabs, five nations last week drafted and successfully steered a heavily loaded resolution through the United Nations' Special Political Committee. The five nations were Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan and Somalia, and their resolution, carried by 47 to 19 with 20 abstentions, read:

"The General Assembly noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period 1st July 1959—30th June 1960,

"Noting with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph II of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that therefore the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

"Recognising the need to safeguard the property rights of the Arab refugees of Palestine,

"(1) Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has not yet been able to report progress on carrying out the task entrusted to it in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1456 (XIV), and again requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to make efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report thereon not later than October 15, 1961;

"(2) Recommends to the General Assembly that at its sixteenth session primary consideration be given to the future welfare of the refugees themselves, including the means of safeguarding their property rights;

"(3) Directs attention to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine



THEY WERE SHOCKED, TOO, IN LAGOS
Nigeria's delegate voted with the Arabs, against the instructions of his government

Refugees in the Near East and urges Governments to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency can carry out its programme;

"(4) Expresses its thanks to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency, and to the specialised agencies and the many private organisations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees."

Little by little : What the Arabs wanted was for the United Nations to establish a custodian of properties now in Israel that had formerly belonged to Arab refugees. The United States, leading the opposition to this move, held to the view that the resolution would involve the United Nations in undertaking new functions that it could not legally or practically carry out. The whole of Paragraph (2) and the third paragraph of the preamble, the one reading "recognising the need to safeguard the property rights of the Arab refugees of Palestine," were the loaded sections and the Arabs, jubilant over their victory in the Special Political Committee, felt pretty sure that they would be able to get the resolution through the Assembly as well.

When time began to run out and it seemed that, with the Cuban and Congo issues so pressing, the Assembly might adjourn without touching the Palestine refugee resolution, the Arabs and their backers used all their influence and the resolution was introduced at the Friday morning session of the Assembly.

Thus, with the issue definitely on the agenda, the Israeli strategists went to work in the lobbies, quietly urging that delegations insist on the resolution being voted for paragraph by paragraph, and

not as a whole, as the five-nation sponsors wanted. In addition, it was noted that the two-thirds majority applied not only to the total resolution but to the adoption of each paragraph.

Cuba and Palestine : It was a bitter debate. Saudi Arabia's Ahmed Shukeiry, leading the Arabs in charging the United States with siding with Israel, wanted to know why the United States claimed to be "so humanitarian on other ques-

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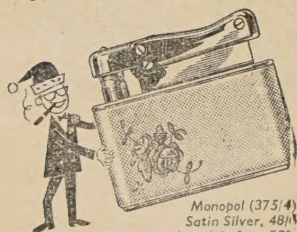
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tions but denies the rights of the refugees."

He referred to a letter sent recently by President Kennedy to Mr. Krushchev expressing sympathy with 100,000 Cuban refugees who, Shukeiry went on, were being "trained and equipped on the territory of the United States and flown back to regain their homeland." The Palestine refugees were not asking President Kennedy for the same treatment—"just for their rights . . . this is a test case . . . to test the honesty and veracity of governments."

Why, Shukeiry wanted to know, did the United States defend Israel "in defiance of justice and equity" against the rights of the refugees to their property which Israel had taken. This, he contended was "more than robbery, more than genocide . . . it is an offence against humanity like that of Eichmann . . ."

Refugees would suffer: At this point, Gideon Raphael, sitting with Michael Comay, interrupted: "The collaborators of Eichmann had better keep quiet," which drew a Shukeiry retort that "the voice of justice must be raised here, not the voice of injustice" and then he turned back to continue chastising the U.S.

Francis T. Plimpton of the United States replied that America was not defending Israel or anyone else in the matter, its concern was with the refugees themselves and, in the "honest and deliberate judgment of the United States, the introduction of the property custodian concept would hurt the refugees." It was not feasible for the U.N. to carry out custodial functions as urged by the Arabs.

After Comay had denounced the two controversial paragraphs in the resolution as having no legal, factual or moral basis and pointed out that they constituted a political manoeuvre and nothing more, President Boland said that before voting on the resolution, he had to draw the Assembly's attention to the fact that there had been requests for separate votes on various paragraphs.

Not enough: There was objection to paragraph-by-paragraph voting but the Assembly upheld this procedure by a show of hands. It then turned down, by 44-38 with 12 abstentions (this was less than the two-thirds majority) the paragraph in the preamble "recognising the property rights of the refugees . . ." The same fate befell Paragraph 2—the recommendation that the next Assembly give primary consideration "to the future welfare of the refugees themselves, including the means of safeguarding their property rights."

With its teeth drawn, the resolution



ANOTHER VOTE FOR THE ARABS
A change of atmosphere in Katmandu?

was adopted 37-17 with 38 states abstaining.

[Due to an error in transmission some early editions of the JEWISH OBSERVER last week referred mistakenly to the adoption of an American resolution.]

A LESSON FOR EXPORTERS

That price is not the only thing in winning overseas markets has been discovered by an Israeli representative now visiting the United States in an effort to sell furniture turned out by the very competent kibbutz factory at Hazorea in the Emek.

The representative, a modest, personable kibbutznik, found it easy enough to meet with local distributors but quickly realised that he would have no easy task in selling the factory's line of Scandinavian-type modern furniture.

"Your prices compete with the imports from Scandinavia," one friendly distributor said, "but how can I sell Israeli-made Scandinavian modern if I have the real Scandinavian modern available at the same price? Now, if you can come up with a line that's Israeli modern, that has something distinctively Israeli about it . . . that would be different."

That's where the kibbutznik stands at the moment. He is a trifle depressed but has arranged a couple of exhibitions in Manhattan that will allow the trade to see the line, even if it is only pseudo-Scandinavian.

IN THE NEWS

ARAB LEADERS AND HITLER: NEW EVIDENCE

SHATTERING DOCUMENTS SHOWING the real relationship between Haj Amin and Hitler came to light on Tuesday with the publication of the eleventh volume of the captured Documents on German Foreign Policy. These cover the period from September 1, 1940, to January 31, 1941—when it looked as if there was nothing in the world that could stop the Germans.

On September 9, 1940, the Foreign Ministry in Berlin informed the German Ambassador in Rome that the Mufti had sent his private secretary to Berlin with a series of proposals which had been prepared "in agreement with the Iraq Government (except for Nuri Said), the Saudi Arabian Government and leading statesmen in Syria." Altogether, there were thirteen paragraphs to the proposed agreement. For the moment, I want to draw attention to only two of them:

¶ Paragraph 1(d) read as follows:

"Right of the Arab countries to solve the Jewish question in the national and racial interest on the German-Italian model."

¶ Paragraph 5 read as follows:

"Organise against England a large-scale rebellion in Palestine-Transjordan, with its base in Syria, with captured French equipment and financial support from the Axis powers up to half the required amount, that is, up to £20,000 in gold."

"WHAT ARAB NATIONALISM OWES TO HITLER"

Then, after these negotiations had been going on for some time (Count Ciano was not too keen on them), the Mufti wrote a long personal letter to Hitler, in French. This was datelined Baghdad, January 29, 1941. It begins like this: "England, that relentless and crafty enemy of the true liberty of people . . ." and proceeds to recount all the evil that England has inflicted on each of the Arab countries. When he is finished with that, the Mufti asks Hitler "not to be vexed with him" for having related the history of "Arab antagonism to England." He wanted to show Hitler that this was nothing superficial or passing, and he goes on as follows:

"The warmest sympathy of the Arab peoples for Germany and the Axis is



ALLIES NOW—BUT THEN?

Nasser and Tito at the German war memorial at El Alamein

now and henceforth an established fact. No propaganda can change this truth. Freed from certain material impediments, the Arab peoples are everywhere prepared to act, as is proper, against the common enemy and to take their stand with enthusiasm on the side of the Axis to do their part in the well-deserved defeat of the Anglo-Jewish coalition."

"Arab nationalism owes to your Excellency a debt of gratitude and of recognition for having again and again brought up in ringing speeches the question of Palestine . . ."

The Mufti ends by stressing the fact that Arab intervention will hit the British at the sensitive junction of their communications with the East and at their need for Middle East oil. He concludes by wishing "brilliant victory and prosperity for the great German people" and a long and happy life for Hitler.

ARAB REFUGEES: A WARNING

THE ANNUAL U.N. debate on the Palestine refugees ended inconclusively after one of the most confused debates and votes on record. (*It is reported on pages 7 & 8*). The worst Israeli fears were thus temporarily assuaged and the high hopes of the Arab delegations disappointed. But it is clear from the tenor of the dis-

cussion and the alignment of the votes that this may change at the next Assembly, which will have a full-dress debate on the subject. Sufficient has been said during the latest debates, however, to indicate the change of mood which is taking place in the U.N. In a way, last week's voting ought to act as a warning red light for the Israelis: the long period of stalling on the refugee issue is over. Something more will be required if they are to carry the next Assembly—and have the support of the Kennedy administration on the one hand, and of Israel's Afro-Asian friends, on the other.

There is no reason for Israel to be gloomy about the outcome—provided she is prepared for the new situation. This means that she must begin to deal with the matter now, not wait until the Assembly in the autumn. It means working out a new approach to the refugee question which is both practical and convincing; it means explaining and popularising the new ideas to the refugees and to the Afro-Asians, as well as getting sympathetic understanding in Washington and, especially, in Latin America, which was once a stronghold of Israeli support, but is so no longer.

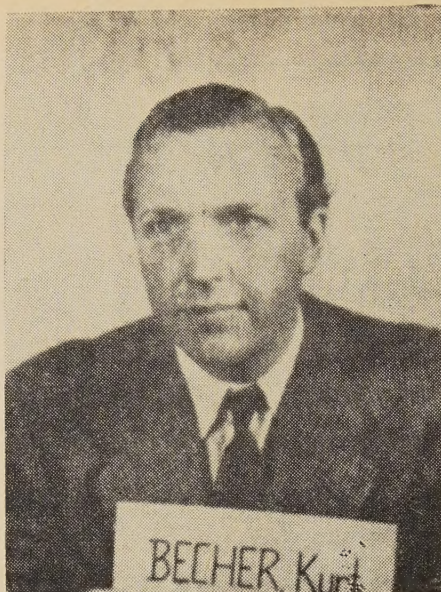
This might well develop into Israel's greatest foreign policy problem for some years, and it is now an urgent one which will not wait for Israel's General

Election. It is big enough to warrant the appointment of a special Cabinet Minister charged with devoting his entire time to it.

NEW TRENDS AT THE U.N.

THE TREND AT THE U.N.—despite its rapid numerical inflation—is not necessarily hostile to Israel. One striking example was the abandonment this year of the customary Africa Day reception. In recent years, this has been held on April 15, and Israel has been the only U.N. member closely associated with the Afro-Asian world which has not been invited. The Arab delegations had told the Africans that they would not attend if the Israelis were invited. This year again the Arab delegations pronounced their veto. But the comeback was quick. A number of African delegations retorted that they would not attend if Israel were *not* invited. No compromise was possible. No reception was held.

But there was a full turn-out at the Israel Independence Day reception which was also turned, I gather, into something of a personal tribute to Michael Comay. He received the two thousand guests who were clearly delighted to see him back at work again after his sudden illness. Nor was this just diplomatic show. Comay is now making his mark at the U.N. I was among those who felt that at times he engaged the Arab opposition too frequently, but he has now substituted depth for frequency and he is rated among the most knowledgeable experts on the Arab refugee question. He has studied the available material in a way that few people have done, and this knowledge



FROM THE NUREMBERG FILES
Eichmann only number two?

should stand the Israelis in good stead in preparing for the next Assembly.

The new trend can also be seen in the American delegation. For years, Jim Barco served the Americans in this field. He knew it backwards, for he had been in on it from the start. But Barco has now abandoned the State Department for the business world, and his successor is a total newcomer to this strange world—at the U.N. Francis Plimpton is a lawyer associated with Adlai Stevenson. His only contact with U.N. politics or the Middle East seems to be that he was at the Harvard Law School in the same year as Ambassador Lourie. The rest he is now learning the hard way—and, I gather, making rapid progress.

But an outstanding figure during these debates was Dr. Nadim Pachachi, the Iraqi delegate. I have not met him since 1948, when he was the Director-General of the Ministry of Economics in Baghdad. He was then in his thirties, very Oxford and very concerned to do something about Iraqi poverty. He is no Shukeiry. He is rated as probably the ablest and most impressive of the Arab delegates among the many who have been—and still are—at the U.N.

KASTNER CASE MAY BE REOPENED

I HEAR FROM Shmuel Tamir, the restless, ruthless and dynamic Israeli lawyer who defended Grunwald in the Kastner libel action, that he has taken steps to have the case reopened, and that he wants Eichmann as a witness. His client, Tamir claims, was convicted and still has a suspended sentence hanging over his head. Now the missing witness, the only man who can clear up the issue under dispute, is in Israel. Surely, it is no more than justice that his evidence should be heard. That is Tamir's case.

But he has rather more up his sleeve; he seems to be after bigger fish. He tells me that he has addressed a letter to the Jewish Agency in which he requests that the Bonn Government be informed that the clearance which Kastner gave to Kurt Becher, the S.S. commander associated with Eichmann, at the Nuremberg trial of Becher, was given without authorisation from the Jewish Agency. After some delay Tamir has now received a reply from the Agency. This tells him that the matter has been referred to the Attorney General, and there the matter rests.

Becher, of course, is one of the most enigmatic figures who have emerged in the new Germany. He is now a banker and dealer in wheat and other commodities, very rich and married into one of the leading banking families of Germany. His name keeps cropping up whenever one comes across the economic exploitation of the occupied countries by the Nazis, and nowhere more so than in Hungary where the so-called "Becher-Staff" played a major role in the transfer of valuables from Jews and Hungarians to the S.S., transactions which have never been fully clarified. It has also always been difficult to obtain a picture of Becher either during the war or since. The only one I have been able to lay my hands on is one in the Nuremberg trial files. It has been suggested that Becher is to come to Jerusalem to give evidence for Eichmann, but I doubt that. Tamir, incidentally, maintains that Becher was actually Eichmann's superior.

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NASSER PRESSES ON WITH REARMAMENT

MILLIONS MORE FOR DEFENCE

Detailed figures now available on U.A.R. budget estimates reveal that total published expenditure on the armed forces in the coming year will amount to £121 million, an increase of £7 million. Hidden amounts of several millions appended to other budgets must be added to this figure.

Explaining the increase in expenditure, Finance Minister Kaissuny stated that it "reflects the measures for improving our army in the north and the south and the raising of our defence standards to a level consistent with the position of our rising republic and ensuring its security, impregnability and stability." Syria is providing £45 million of the defence allocation.

An increase, but only from £6½ million to £7½ million, has also been approved for the Foreign Ministry. This increased allocation, reported Kaissuny, "is dictated by the policy of expanding our foreign representation and by our diligent efforts to strengthen our relations with various states, in accordance with Arab nationalism, our policy of neutrality and our position among the Afro-Asian states."

President's pay: President Nasser's personal allowance came in for a comment from the Finance Minister. Of the total of £1,130,600 allocated for the



SYRIAN CAVALRY SHOW THEIR PACES
Just "in fun"—but Kaissuny is serious

Presidency in the draft budget, he said, £6,000 represented both the President's annual salary and representation allowances required to meet expenses necessitated by representation of the Republic.

He compared this sum (£5,740 when taxes and duties have been deducted) with the tax-free £200,000 previously paid to King Farouk and the hundreds of millions spent on the maintenance of the royal palaces. In contrast, "the President of the Republic lives in the same modest house in which he was living when an army officer." No mention was made of the fact that the royal palaces

are still in use—as places of entertainment for visitors to the President and meeting places for the government.

One of the major items of expenditure—greater than the £18 million appropriation for the Suez Canal and nearly as great as the £27 million for the Aswan Dam—is a sum allotted under the heading "Easing the high cost of living." This is £22,200,000. There is an additional item of £16,200,000 listed as "expenditure to reduce the high cost of living and supplies losses."

Little pleasure for Syrians: These might also be coupled with the £17,500,000 for salaries and other remuneration, a public debt of £17 million and an item "Strengthening of national income £6,500,000" to produce a sum of more than £79 million, or nearly a quarter of the Egyptian Region's total expenditure in the ordinary budget.

Apart from the vastly increased expenditure on development in the Syrian Region, the budget holds little pleasure for the Syrians. In the first place, there is to be an increase in tobacco tax which, together with Kaissuny's optimistic expectation of an increase in smoking, is estimated to bring in another £1 million. A further £1.6 million will be raised by increasing customs fees from 2 to 4 per cent on a wide range of goods.

But, Kaissuny told the Syrians: "There is no doubt you appreciate that this is a simple increase compared with the important purposes for which the revenues collected from this increase will

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be used, in addition to the fact that the (customs) computation fee in the Southern Region—which is 5 per cent—is still higher than the fee suggested for the Northern Region."

More from royalties: One major item of increase in estimated Syrian income is from royalties collected on oil transported through Syria from Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The increased rate of production in those countries should bring Syria an extra £3 million in royalties.

The development budget reflects Egyptian interest in the natural resources of its Northern Region partner—almost the largest single item of expenditure is a sum of £11 million for petroleum projects, including prospecting, drilling and pumping. Agriculture, with an allocation of under £6 million and greatly in need of financial help after the series of disastrous harvests, comes a long way behind.

U.A.R. UNDERMINES COMMONWEALTH

INITIATIVE AT BANDUNG CONFERENCE

from a special correspondent

The role of the United Arab Republic as a "neutral" pacemaker for Soviet and Chinese communism was effectively demonstrated at the fourth Afro-Asian Solidarity Council meeting held earlier this month in Bandung, and ignored by most of the western press.

This calculated oversight may well turn out to be an act of shortsightedness. The conference was attended by 130 delegates from fifty Afro-Asian countries, a number with governmental support and many others with governmental blessing.

Apart from the host country's delegation, the conference was dominated by the representatives of the Soviet Union, China and the United Arab Republic which provide the financing and direction for the twelve-man Secretariat based on Cairo.

"Hammaraskjold a traitor": But, though their presence was felt everywhere, the Russians and Chinese kept themselves in the background during the public sessions. It was left to the U.A.R., and particularly the Council's Egyptian Secretary General, Yusuf el Sibai, to keep the discussions on the communist rails, particularly the Chinese communist rails.

Sibai, and his Egyptian colleague Fuad Galal, Vice-Chairman of Egypt's National Union and President Nasser's roving am-

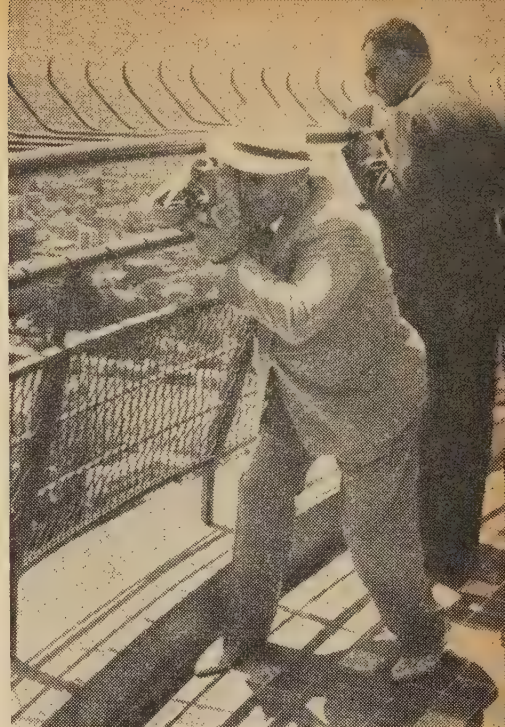
bassador in the Afro-Asian countries, engineered one of the Council's major resolutions—a call to the Afro-Asian countries of the Commonwealth to withdraw from the Commonwealth unless Britain gave up its "colonialist policies." This was adopted unanimously.

It was Sibai, too, who set the tone of the conference from the outset with a vitriolic attack on "U.S. neo-colonialism" and the U.N. "In its vicious attempts to dominate the Afro-Asian world," said Sibai, "the neocolonialists of the U.S. are using the U.N. Hammaraskjold is a corrupt politician and a traitor."

With the Chinese: There were cheers for the Soviet delegate's announcement that his country was contributing £20,000 to the solidarity fund and that Russia was "ready to support all efforts to aid the Congo people and their lawful government." The solidarity fund is dedicated to the aid of all Afro-Asian organisations actively fighting colonialism.

In discussions behind closed doors of resolutions on topics as diverse as Laos and Angola, Formosa and the Cameroons, the extremist line of the Chinese delegation was modified on several occasions. But, generally, their views were accepted and the Council's resolutions were amongst the most extremely anti-western ever adopted by any Afro-Asian assembly. Israel was included with the western powers as a leading instigator of "neo-colonialism."

The lead in formulating the resolutions was taken by the Soviet, Chinese, U.A.R. and Indonesian delegations. The majority view among the delegates was that the meeting had been a particular success for the Chinese, who influenced the proceedings to a far greater extent than the Rus-



TITO GETS IT IN FOCUS
On top, with Nasser, in Cairo last week

sians. They were helped in this by the fact that the Egyptians, who have a considerable influence among the African delegations, chose to follow the more extremist line of the Chinese.

NOVEMBER MEETING IN GAZA

At a session of the newly-elected Executive Committee, which followed the Council meeting, it was decided to accept the invitation from the Palestinian delegate to hold the next full conference in the Gaza strip sometime in November.

This move was the brainchild of the U.A.R. delegation and secretary Yusuf el Sibai. It will probably be timed to coincide with the anniversary of the

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November, 1947, resolution on Palestine and provide the background for a large-scale exercise in anti-Israel propaganda. In the meantime, massive preparations will be necessary if Gaza is to provide the accommodation and other usual amenities required for a conference of this size.

CAIRO BRANDS THE U.S.

"LIBERATION MOVEMENT AT THE DOOR"

Violent propaganda attacks on the United States provided last week's response by President Nasser to a request from Cuban leader Fidel Castro for "utmost support" in the face of the rebel invasion.

Following a meeting between the Cuban Ambassador and U.A.R. Minister of State Hatem, the Ambassador told reporters: "Our battle is the same as the battle of the U.A.R. It bears a likeness to the immortal battle in which the Arab people defeated the aggressors in Port Said."

Shortly afterwards, Nasser addressed a message to Castro in which he, too, drew a parallel between the events in Cuba and those of 1956 "when two great Powers banded together with one of their little agents and used the usurped land of Palestine as a springboard to invade our country. But the endurance of our people, with the support of peace-loving forces, was capable of thwarting the aggression and warding it away from our shores in complete frustration and disgrace."

Knocking hard: However, said Nasser, imperialism had not heeded this lesson. "It does not even change its tactics. . . . I want you and all the Cuban people to know that the friends of freedom in the world will not stand idly by while a crime is being perpetrated against the peaceful Cuban people."

Cairo radio cleared up any doubts about whose imperialism was involved. "The years after the second World War have proved that the American imperialist forces were behind every aggression committed against any of the small, struggling



ADVISE AND CONSENT
Russia's Valerian Zorin with U.A.R. delegate Omar Loutfi at the U.N.

peoples, and that they have become the first enemy opposing the freedom of peoples."

As an example, home service commentator Ahmad Sharaf cited Palestine where "the American imperialist forces were the ones which enabled the Zionist gangs to occupy part of the Arab Palestinian soil and expel about one million Arab Palestinian citizens from their homeland. . . ." But, he believed, the "American imperialist forces" would not have reacted to the Cuban situation as they had, "had the liberation movement not spread to their very door and knocked hard on it."

Iraq agrees: This line was echoed and embroidered by the Cairo and Damascus press. It was also followed by the official Iraqi radio which commented favourably on the U.A.R.'s affirmation of support for Castro against "American aggression."

Jordan radio, however, confined itself to an expression of non-identification. "The competition between the two camps for Cuba and its resources were bound to lead to friction and then an explosion," said an Amman commentator with an unwonted display of realism.

MOSCOW JOINS THE IRAQ OIL TALKS

APPROVAL OF NATIONALIST LINE

Picking its way sure-footedly through the tangle of Iraqi politics, Moscow Radio's Arabic service last week added its powerful voice to those urging Kassem to push the I.P.C. to the limits and, if necessary, beyond in order to achieve tighter Iraqi control over oil exploitation and profits.

In an unsubtle side swipe at Kassem, Moscow noted that, "since the Iraqi revolution of July 14, the I.P.C. has made hundreds of millions of pounds in profits from Iraq. . . . Experience has shown that the Iraqis are capable of extracting their own oil, but they are now compelled to consent to the injustice of a foreign company on their territory."

It quoted with approval the comment of the Nationalist Progressive Party newspaper that the length and course of the negotiations had clearly shown that all peaceful means suggested by the government in negotiation were useless and the

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paper's further observation that "therefore, the government has no other course left than to get free of these injustices by other means."

"Just demands": It seemed, observed Moscow, that the owners of the I.P.C. had forgotten the times in which they were living—a time when the colonialist system was in its last days. "The methods of imposing on others—methods which the I.P.C. attempted to use in the negotiations with the Iraqi Government—cannot succeed at the present time.

"The greedy monopolies should not forget the lesson they had from the nationalisation of the Suez Canal by Egypt. Right is on the side of the Iraqi people, who are the sole legitimate owners of the oil. The just demands of the Iraqi people should be met."

LITTLE PROGRESS AT BAGHDAD

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION STILL FAR OFF

from our own correspondent

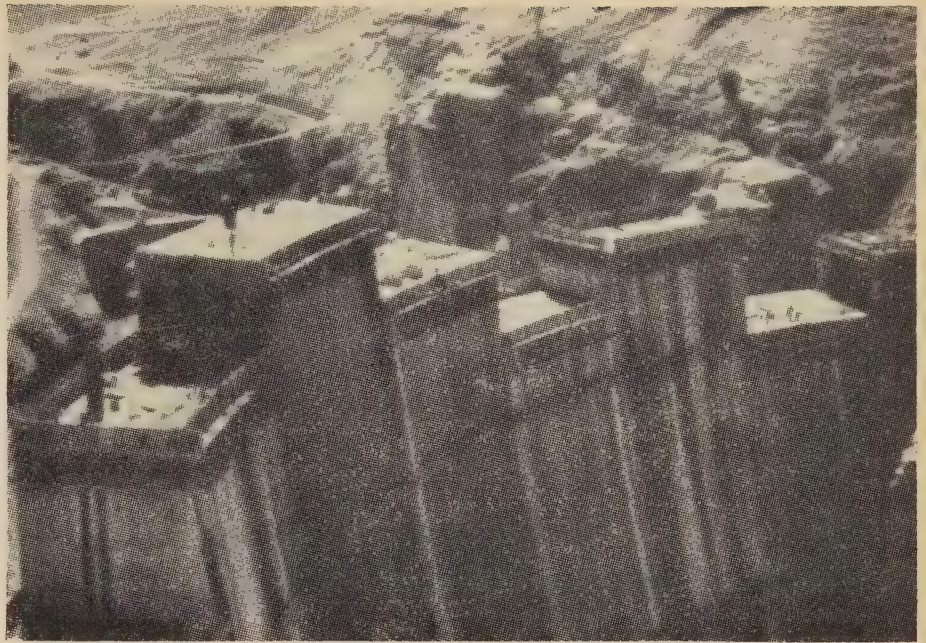
Baghdad :

After a week of meetings here, the seventh session of the Arab Economic Council ended in an amicable exchange of courtesies, none of which did anything to hide the fact that, when it comes to practical co-operation, the Council is no more efficacious than its parent body, the Arab League.

Four of the major items on the agenda had to be postponed for further discussion. These provided for: exemption of Arab companies and organisations from the conditions of local citizenship; approval of the draft economic unity agreement; the setting up of an Arab common market and the freeing of trade exchange from all restrictions and duties so far as is practicable.

They were, in fact, the basic reasons for the Council's meeting. As a demonstration that something practical had been achieved, the Council members signed agreements for the establishment of an Arab International Airlines organisation and an Arab Oil Tankers Company. In neither instance have the technical and financial discussions got very far and the decision to sign the tankers agreement was reached only after lengthy debate in which many members were against taking action at this time.

Written safeguards: In a gesture intended for both domestic and wider Arab consumption, the Iraqi delegation



IRAQ'S NEW DOKAN DAM
Baghdad promises cash, but who will benefit?

announced during the meeting that Iraq was joining the Financial Institution for Arab Economic Development and was making a contribution of £3,200,000 to its capital of £20 million.

The purpose of this institution is the promotion of economic development projects by governments, organisations, and individuals, by means of loans, direct participation or the undertaking of technical studies. Such is the state of inter-Arab relations, however, that its constitution has had one section written in which it states that "neither the institution nor the officials managing it are allowed to interfere in the political affairs of any of the member States." The institution's management and officials "shall not be affected in making their decisions by the political trends of the member or members connected with these decisions."

But, despite the rules and regulations for the control of the institution and the fact that there are now seven signatories to it, practical operations still seem a long way off. So, too, is the signing of the Arab Oil Pipeline Company's agreement. This has been shelved so that further expert studies can be undertaken.

"Catch up": The last word at the Council rested with U.A.R. delegation leader Dr. Fakhir al-Kayyali. Destiny willed, he noted, that the time of the Council meeting should coincide with the news of man's invasion of space. He expressed admiration for this historic Russian feat and urged the Arab nations to "catch up with the caravan." They possessed possibilities, he said optimistically, not possessed by others.

NEW EGYPTIAN OIL STRIKE

An official announcement in Cairo on Sunday claimed the discovery of oil at a point 8,000 feet below sea level in the Suez Gulf, 125 miles south of the Port of Suez.

A spokesman for the Eastern Petroleum Company said the well was yielding 300 cubic metres of oil a day. It was of very good quality, containing a high proportion of paraffin, gas oil and diesel fuel.

Other wells in the same area would become workable in three months, he predicted. Oil was believed to be abundant over an area of 4,000 square miles in the region, he added.

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EDUCATION

ISRAEL'S TEACHERS STAND FAST

WHO IS GOING TO GIVE WAY FIRST?

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The secondary school teachers' demand for higher salaries, and their strike, which has left 41,800 secondary school pupils without instruction and seriously affected the chances of the 5,115 who were to take the matriculation examinations this year, have caused a lot of discussion, but very little analysis—except in the Government departments directly concerned. The following figures should put the problem into its setting:

413,000 elementary school pupils at the beginning of the school year;

44,000 children in grade 8, who are potential candidates for secondary education (compared with 37,315 last year);

17,133 children in grade 9 this year.

This is the first secondary grade.

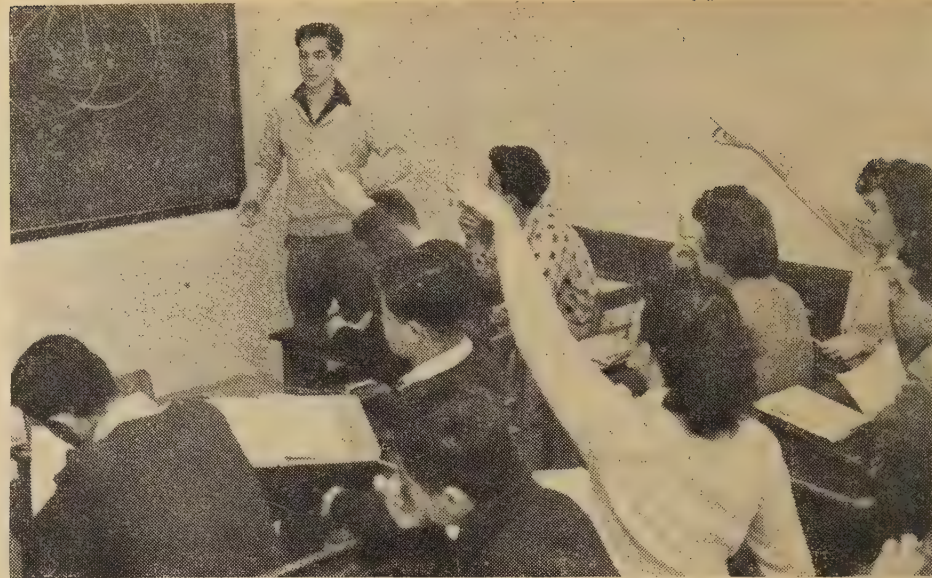
The country may well be proud of this state of affairs, since secondary school fees are far from low. Nevertheless, almost half the children eligible for a secondary school education receive one.

Fees are high : Unless a child qualifies for a grant or scholarship, his parents have to pay the equivalent of some £92 a year for grade 9, £100 a year for grade 10, £106 for grade 11 and £112 for grade 12. Elementary education up to the age of fourteen (grade 8) is, of course, compulsory, whereas secondary education is not. Despite the heavy financial burden it imposes on parents, however, almost half of them send their children to secondary school.

They are helped by the system of Government and municipal subsidies. All parents whose children pass the entrance examination for secondary schools and who do not earn more than £500 a month are eligible for a subsidy. This is graded according to the parents' means, and ranges from 10-90 per cent of the annual school fees.

The child's ability is not a factor in deciding whether the subsidy should be payable or not. Provided a child passes the entrance examination, its parents are automatically eligible for a grant—subject to the maximum earnings rule.

Government pays two-fifths : This year there are 41,800 secondary school pupils,



PUPILS TAKE OVER AT REHAVIA GYMNASIUM
Strike breaking or educational initiative?—a second-best way of keeping up

and 36,900 are receiving subsidies of this kind, at a cost to the Government of £4½ million (about £848,000). In theory, local authorities should have supplied a similar amount. Together, the Government and municipalities are estimated to have covered about two-fifths of the cost of secondary school fees, and the parents, three-fifths.

This system has helped to raise the educational standards of the country in general and its oriental communities in particular. Even though only 26 per cent of secondary school pupils come from the oriental communities today (compared with 55 per cent in the elementary schools), a rapid increase is expected within the coming three years. The progress made so far and the advances anticipated in the near future are of vital importance in the process of merging different cultures and communities into one nation.

Some idea of the expansion that has been taking place in the country's secondary schools can be gauged from the following figures:

41,800 secondary school children, of whom

17,133 are in grade 9;

11,822 are in grade 10;

7,730 are in grade 11;

5,115 are in grade 12;

1,374 classes with an average of 30 children per class.

Fixed salary ratio : There are about 1,500 secondary school teachers, and their importance for Israel is immense, a fact of which they are very well aware. Up till fairly recently, the Histadrut had one union which was supposed to safeguard the interests of the country's 24,000 elementary school teachers and them-

selves, and their interests were always swamped by those of the majority—the elementary school teachers.

The situation has been further complicated by the fact that the Histadrut has always insisted on the maintenance of a fixed ratio between secondary and elementary school teachers' salaries, so that any increase in the pay of the secondary teachers would bring an automatic rise for their elementary school colleagues, a situation which has made negotiations difficult.

On the other hand, some observers consider that the striking secondary school teachers have overplayed their hand and that some of their demands are exaggerated. The Government is thus on the horns of a dilemma. While it may not be in complete agreement with the Histadrut on the maintenance of the salary ratio, it feels that many of the claims put forward by the secondary school teachers have no objective justification.

No increase possible : Furthermore, election time is hardly a suitable occasion for alienating a large group of elementary school teachers, and budgetary considerations also have to be taken into account. The Ministry of Education's budget is already £133.3 million (£26½ million), of which elementary teachers' salaries account for £55.1 million (£11 million). It would be impossible to increase elementary school teachers' salaries any further, which is what would have to happen if secondary teachers got a rise.

So far, there seems no way out of the impasse. The secondary schools are closed and the negotiations drag on. Meanwhile the country waits for some sign of a compromise.

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It is gratifying to report another very satisfactory year.

At home, record business was written in all Branches, thanks mainly to the excellent work of our Field Staff.

Group Pension with profits business has continued its rapid expansion.

Overseas Ordinary Branch business again made new records.

Further substantial increases were obtained in investment income.

Substantial increases were given in policyholders' bonuses, and in shareholders' dividends.

New electronic data processing equipment was ordered.

Ordinary Branch

Record new business figures were achieved, both in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

In the United Kingdom the new premium income was nearly £8 millions, securing sums assured of £190 millions and annuities of £11½ millions per annum. The sums assured under individual policies, which are obtained almost entirely through our Field Staff, were £151 millions, showing an increase of 13 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1959.

In the Overseas branches the total new premium income of over £3 millions, securing sums assured of £122 millions and annuities of £24 millions per annum, accounted for 28 per cent of the figure for the Ordinary Branch as a whole. Record amounts of new premiums were written in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and Canada showed an increase over the previous year. Of the total increase for the year in new premiums written overseas, more than half is attributable to Australia and New Zealand.

Pension Scheme Business

The Prudential has played a worthy part in the development of occupational pension schemes. At our annual general meeting ten years ago my predecessor, Sir George Barstow, announced the introduction of group pension schemes with participation in profits. Four years later the yearly premium income from such schemes exceeded £1 million. Since then, the business has expanded at a remarkable rate, partly through the introduction of new business and partly through the conversion of existing non-profit business. Last year the premium income exceeded £15 millions, of which approximately £13 millions arose in the United Kingdom and over £2 millions Overseas. It has thus developed into one of the Company's main classes of business.

The growth in public demand for schemes with participation in profits has

clearly justified our belief ten years ago that such business would become a prominent feature in British insurance and we are naturally proud to have been pioneers. We have been fortunate in the latter part of these ten years in that favourable investment conditions have enabled us to earn higher interest yields, the benefit of which we have been able to pass on in the form of high bonus rates under the large proportion of the pension scheme business which is now on a with-profit basis. We look forward with confidence to a continuing expansion of our business in this field.

Industrial Branch

New sums assured and new premium income were again a record in this Branch. Although the provision of death cover is still a basic purpose of industrial assurance, as exemplified in the payment of nearly £15 millions in death claims last year, the public are increasingly attracted to policies which combine saving with death cover. Over three-quarters of the 1960 new premium income in this Branch was from endowment assurance business. The average sum assured per new policy last year was £82, three times that in 1938.

Bonus Declarations

You will already have seen announcements in the Press regarding our bonus declarations and fuller details are set out in the Directors' Report and the accompanying Valuation Report of the Chief Actuary. Increased rates of reversionary bonus have been declared for policies issued in this country and in most of the major overseas territories in which we operate. In addition, final bonuses have been declared in both Life Branches at increased rates, applying to policies of assurance issued in the United Kingdom up to the end of 1958 which become claims by death or maturity during the remainder of 1961.

General Branch

In the General Branch the premium income for 1960, together with that of our American subsidiary, exceeded £22 millions, an increase of £1½ millions. Nearly half of this total arose from overseas sources.

Our gross underwriting profit for 1960 was £864,000. This was less than the record figure of over £1,000,000 for 1959 but was well over twice the 1958 figure of £334,000. These considerable fluctuations in total underwriting profits illustrate a feature that is to be expected in this Branch, and to which I referred last year.

We have had much evidence of the appreciation of policyholders for the swift and sympathetic treatment of their claims for flood damage. In all the areas affected our staff gave prompt on-the-spot service and large numbers of claims were paid within a few days. This practical experience of Prudential service has not only evoked the gratitude of policyholders but adds once again to the Company's reputation.

Gross interest earnings have again increased very substantially, with the result that, despite the smaller underwriting profit, the net trading profit of £977,000, after allowing for taxation, exceeded last year's record figure of £936,000.

Dividends

The increases in the distributable surpluses in the Life Branches have again enabled the Directors both to improve the proportion of these surpluses allocated to the policyholders and to increase the dividend to the A shareholders. In each of the Life Branches the policyholders' allocation, which for 1959 was 93.51 per cent of the distributable surplus, is now 93.74 per cent.

The net dividend declared on the "A" shares is 8s. 4d. per share, an increase of 1s. 0d.

The net dividend declared on the "B" shares is increased from 1s. 6d. per share to 1s. 10d. per share.

Investments

Our funds increased during the year by £77 millions and this amount, together with the proceeds from sales and redemptions, gave us £99 millions for new investment.

Our purchases in the ordinary share market during the year were £24 millions in addition to £10 millions subscribed for shares issued by way of rights in respect of our existing holdings. In 1959, when we had felt that the prospects of improving returns on ordinary shares were exceptionally good, we invested £41 millions, in addition to £4 millions by way of rights issues.

The high interest rates that were obtainable on fixed interest securities made it possible for us to secure remunerative investments in this field and we invested £5 millions in securities of or guaranteed by the British Government, £5 millions in Commonwealth Government, Provincial and Municipal loans, £15 millions in debentures, £20 millions in mortgages and £18 millions in freehold and leasehold property. The demand for finance for industry and for property continued at a high level and we were able to take an interest in a number of excellent projects on attractive terms. A large part of the commitments we have undertaken in connection with property developments are not reflected in the investments made during 1960 but will prove remunerative outlets for part of our funds during the current year and beyond.

The revenue from our ordinary shares was much improved as a result of the substantial rises in dividend rates that occurred in the United Kingdom during the year. The income from our United Kingdom equity portfolio, adjusted for new purchases, was almost 18 per cent higher in 1960 than in 1959. This larger revenue from ordinary shares was again the main cause of the increase in the average yields on our funds. The gross yield on the funds increased by 8s. 5d. to £6.10s.0d. per cent in the Ordinary Branch and by 9s. 0d. to £6.14s.11d. per cent in the Industrial Branch.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

WOLFSON AND CLORE IN PARTNERSHIP

£5m. BOOST TO TEL AVIV DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and urban development in the Tel Aviv area will receive a tremendous boost as a result of this week's official announcement of the formation of a £5 million public company with this specific purpose.

The new company, the Wolfson-Mayer-Clore Corporation, has Isaac Wolfson as its Chairman and Charles Clore as Vice-Chairman. Equal partners in the enterprise are the Mayer Investment Company of Israel and the Israel Government.

Equal shares: Paid-up capital has been fixed at £2 million, with each of the partners putting up £250,000. The remainder will be mobilised by floating a stock issue both in Israel and abroad. The company has been registered in Israel and its shares will be quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

An official statement refers to "large-scale real-estate development projects," but the Corporation also intends investing in a number of existing industrial enterprises and establishing new ones. Detailed plans have not yet been worked out, but will be the subject of further studies between the three private investors and the Government.

STOCK MARKET LEVELS OFF

RIGHTS ISSUES CONTINUE TO BE SNAPPED UP

The performance of the Tel-Aviv Stock Market during April has so far been rather disappointing. After rising almost continuously between December, 1960 and the end of March, prices receded,

in some cases up to about 10 per cent. On the average, however, the Union Bank Index for shares (1959=100) dropped only about 5 per cent from 357.2 on March 30 to 339.2 on April 18, a decline comparable with the setback the market suffered in November 1960. There are various reasons for this decline: the important amounts of money asked of investors for new issues and "rights" issues; the rather unstable political situation, both inside and outside Israel; and the fact that, technically, the market was due for a setback after such a long and sustained rise.

Company news remains good, with perhaps one exception, American Israeli Paper Mills. Their financial difficulties were rather widely publicised, but it is now understood that the company recently received substantial credits, which will solve its monetary problems for the time being. Prices nevertheless receded from 190 at the beginning of the month to 175½ on April 18. Rumours of new partners in Assis & Bejarano Enterprises pushed the price of these shares up to the very high level of 269.

Most other shares have receded in price. Bank Leumi dropped from 455 on April 1 to 426 on April 18; Bank Leumi Investment dropped from 415 to 394, and Israel Land Development—which has announced an important "rights" issue—from 362½ to 315. It is feared that many old shareholders do not have the ready cash to buy the rights and are selling in order to obtain it and so acquire part of their subscription rights.

Cost of living rises: More or less in contrast with the performance of the Stock Exchange was the reception of the recent rather small "rights" issue of Teva and two other small issues of new shares—Argaman, the textile, dyeing and finishing plant in Ramat Gan, which issued 8 per cent preferred ordinary shares at 120—the issue was heavily oversubscribed—



A CORNER OF EL AL'S LONDON OFFICE
Gone—by jet

and the printing establishment of Levir Epstein which also issued new shares to the public last week. This issue was much less popular than the Argaman offering but it seems at the moment of writing that this issue will also be taken up by the public.

In the bond market, dollar-linked bonds remained more or less stable during the first three weeks of April, whereas cost-of-living linked bonds firmed up a little on the strength of the slow but continuous rise in the cost-of-living index.

EL AL'S JET- PROPELLED PROFITS

1961 WILL BE AN EVEN BETTER YEAR

Tel Aviv:

The screaming roar of jet engines is nothing new at Lydda airport, but next month El Al will be making a considerable addition to its share of the noise. The company's summer schedule has been expanded to the biggest in its entire history—sixty flights a week into Lydda and the same number out again.

Flying Boeing jets and Bristol Britannia turbo-prop aircraft, El Al will continue its London-New York flights, but will add five jet flights a week on the London-Tel Aviv route.

In addition, there will be eight weekly flights between New York and Tel Aviv—and a new long-distance record for non-stop flights—a weekly direct flight non-stop from New York to Tel Aviv. The 5,600 miles between the two cities will take just under eleven hours by Boeing jet—from America to the edge of Asia in less than a day.

More flights, new offices: El Al also intends to step up its European operations. From Rome to Lydda there will

		13.4	18.4	TENDENCY: DOLLAR BONDS : STEADY C.O.L. BONDS : EASIER SHARES : WEAK CABLES : UNIONBANK ADDRESS: 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
	DOLLAR BONDS	94.9	95.1	
	C.O.L. BONDS	104.7	104.3	
	SHARES	346.8	339.2	
For Investments consult				

be six flights a week, and a further six in the opposite direction, as well as five in each direction between Israel and Paris, four from Zurich, five from Athens, three from Nicosia and four from Istanbul. There will also be two flights from Teheran.

Plans have been announced for the addition of another route next year—Israel-Frankfurt, and Israel's national airline intends to consolidate and increase still further the position it has secured for itself as a world carrier. A pointer to this intention is the announcement that five new offices will shortly be opened: in Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Washington, San Francisco and Detroit.

1960 was a good year for EI Al. Preliminary estimates show that profits increased over eight times—from £12,000 in 1959 to about £100,000 last year. Over 100,000 passengers were carried, and it is hoped to increase this figure to between 135,000 and 140,000 in the current year.

HAIFA REFINERIES TO EXPAND OUTPUT

MODERNISATION GETS UNDER WAY

The Haifa refineries, a private company, are likely to issue shares and change over to a public company, when modernisation plans now under way have been completed.

The refineries today operate at only 40 per cent of capacity, with 870 workers engaged in producing a million tons of petrol and oil products a year. They have not operated at full capacity (four million tons a year) since the Haifa terminus of the pipeline from Iraq was cut off from supplies in 1948.

£4 million will be spent within the next twelve months to recondition the unused section of the oil cracking and distilling unit, and a further £6-7 million will be expended on the construction and installation of plant for upgrading the octane content of the petrol produced by the refineries.

Government owns 90 per cent: Paz, Sonol and Delek, the country's three petroleum companies, import the crude oil refined in Haifa, and pay for it on a contract system, which lays down fixed prices for a number of years. This is in contrast with the cost-plus basis on which British Petroleum, who built the refineries, used to operate until they sold their interests to the Israel Government in 1959. The Government owns 90 per cent of the shares, and the Weizmann Institute holds the remaining ten per cent.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WARSAW GHETTO COMMEMORATION

Sir,—Something more ought to be said about the meeting in commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Undoubtedly, the Eichmann trial added to its impact this year, just as the swastika daubings of December and January 1959-60 increased the audience at last year's gathering to 1,200 people. But this is not all. The co-operation of more organisations promoting the one event has made it possible to bring the occasion to the attention of a greater number of people.

We inside the World Jewish Congress urge the commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising throughout the world, in support of an Israel Knesset resolution on the same point, as the Remembrance Day for all those who died in the holocaust of Nazi-dominated Europe. To many, this can be the only day on which they can commemorate their dead and express their grief. In the past, they have had the competition of several similar meetings to attend, with the result that not all the ceremonies to which they were able to go could be as dignified and as moving as those held this year and last at the Princes Theatre.

Incidentally, the Princes Theatre meeting was presided over by Mr. W. Schindler, Chairman of the Polish Jewish Ex-Service-men's Association.

J. H. Barnett,
Organising Secretary

World Jewish Congress,
55, New Cavendish Street,
W.1.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

Sir,—Either Mr. Merhav is naive, or he is assuming that your readers are unsophisticated.

Why should Mr. Merhav object to the "previous question" procedure? Would he have been happier if the Honorary Officers and Executive Council had recommended to the Conference the rejection of the three Mapam amendments and, therefore, the rejection of Mapam policy on these three issues? Surely, Mapam, as a minority group, should rejoice if, on certain issues which they advocate, the Annual Conference, whilst unable to support them is, however, persuaded not to oppose their policy?

Mr. Merhav writes as if he is indignant that the Annual Conference was not encouraged to reject the three Mapam amendments outright and without any reservation whatsoever. Mr. Merhav cannot really be serious. He is well aware that the "previous question" procedure is adopted at conferences whenever the majority of the movement are either not prepared, or consider that it is untimely to give a definite and categorical vote on any particular issue.

According to our constitution, any affiliated society is entitled to submit a resolution for discussion by conference. This is a very wide power, since it enables a society to compel a conference to discuss matters which, in the opinion of responsible leadership, may be inimical to the best interests of the movement. The movement is, therefore, entitled to protection and the "previous question" is the instrument whereby the movement is able to refuse to take sides on an issue which is untimely or irrelevant to the main purposes of the organisation.

Mr. Merhav has forgotten to remind your readers that the three issues upon which Mapam moved their amendments were:

- (a) Self-defence in this country;
 - (b) The neutralisation of the Middle East;
 - (c) The repatriation of Arab refugees.
- It is not new that Mapam is a minority within our movement and advocates a policy which in a great many vital respects, is unacceptable to British Zionists, but in the past we have learned to respect Mapam for their care in method of argument, for their fairmindedness and respect for political opponents.

I am afraid that Mr. Merhav's letter in the columns of the last issue of the JEWISH OBSERVER, fails to comply with these high standards.

Sidney L. Shipton
Honorary Secretary

Zionist Federation,
77, Great Russell St.,
W.C.1.



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SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS AT 30th MARCH, 1961

FUNDS EMPLOYED		EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS	
Issued Share Capital	£3,444,800	Fixed Assets at cost less depreciation	£3,257,557
Reserves employed in the business:		Interest in subsidiaries not consolidated	66,475
Capital Reserves	1,068,520	Current Assets	10,561,489
Revenue Reserves	4,329,529	less Current Liabilities and Provisions	4,016,794
	5,398,049		6,544,695
	8,842,849		
Future Income Tax 1961/62	553,231		
4½% Debenture Stock 1975/80	472,647		
	£9,868,727		£9,868,727

PROFIT FOR YEAR after taxation, of Gestetner Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries ... £1,135,718

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BOOKS

THE DECLINE OF THE FAMILY

FAMILY, LOVE AND THE BIBLE, by Raphael Patai; 255 pp., index; (MacGibbon and Kee) 21s.

What is the greatest single contribution of Judaism to western civilisation? When full tribute is paid to the enrichment of European culture by Jewish writers, scientists, and philosophers, the most precious legacy is surely the Hebrew scriptures. They have moulded the minds of generation after generation. Their phraseology has entered into common speech. Until comparatively recently their ethical values were unchallenged.

The general decline of religion during the present century has led to a neglect of Bible reading. Instead of being nourished on its literature the modern child feasts on comic strips. Materially he is better fed than any past generation, but his spiritual impoverishment is only too evident in the trashy substitutes and shoddy values which permeate modern society.

No one could deny that in many respects there has been genuine progress. We have got rid of some absurdities. We have improved the status of women. We have instituted social services. Mrs. Grundy has become a figure of fun.

Discipline a dirty word

Yet there is a debit side, as Dr. Raphael Patai shows in his thought-provoking book. He has the courage to call in question some of the most fashionable current assumptions. He considers, for example, that the traditional Hebrew virtues of respect for parents and closely knit family life have been too hastily rejected, and that it is an illusion to suppose that the new freedom adds to the sum of human happiness. He contends that the life of a man on the biblical pattern is more satisfying than anything we find today, despite our elaborate welfare schemes. As a child, biblical man is taught to honour his parents. When he marries he is encouraged to enjoy sex within the limits of family life, and to have children of his own. When he grows old he receives increased respect. He has no fear of loneliness or destitution. Death has no terrors when life has brought fulfilment at every stage.

Today "discipline" is almost a dirty word. Dr. Patai cites an American television cartoon which shows a modern

child jumping wildly with muddy shoes on a polished floor. This is an advertisement of a wax polish guaranteed to stand up to the worst any child can do. Dr. Patai comments drily that no one seems to have considered that to restrain the child would have rendered the invention of a special polish unnecessary.

He does not want us to go back to the Victorian punishment cupboard. What he claims is that the cult of self-expression has gone to the opposite extreme. It means that as soon as adolescence is reached the one thought is to break away from all parental interference. The family group is replaced by a teenage group, with distinctive dress and a code of its own.

Danger of dissolution

Parents are not consulted about the choice of a wife. They pass into the background after marriage. If one of them dies, the survivor is not readmitted. He, or she, is a dim figure condemned to loneliness in old age—a fate which also awaits the son.

The concept of the family as an organic unit of society has made for great stability in the civilisations that have adopted it. Outside Europe there is the massive example of China. Within the Judaeo-Christian world it has provided a solid foundation for advancement. Today it is in danger of dissolving.

The ethics of the Bible seem remote and obsolete to modern, urban man. They seem no more than words printed in an old book unrelated to daily life as we know it. In an attempt to remedy this, Dr. Patai has conducted anthropological researches in the Middle East where there are still peoples living under similar conditions to the pastoral tribes of biblical times.

They will soon be overwhelmed by westernisation, but meanwhile it is possible to enter into the minds of biblical characters by observing how these primitive folk-societies think and behave today. We find that the structure of their family life has remained remarkably intact throughout the centuries.

Irrational and superstitious as some features must appear to us, it is signifi-

cant that in these areas which we stigmatise as "backward" many of the most intractable problems of family life in the west are absent. Juvenile delinquency, for example, is practically unknown. Nobody dreads the isolation of old age.

It would be a mistake to think that Dr. Patai despises western culture or indulges in sentimental nostalgia over a vanished past. He calls attention to the heavy price that is paid for the western style of life.

In a moral vacuum

Among the Middle Eastern peasants and nomads, as with the ancient Hebrews, sex is regarded as a dangerous force which needs regulating. Properly controlled its pleasure is an enhancement of life. The prohibition of adultery, homosexuality and bestiality does not spring from puritanism. These rules are devised to preserve the family as integral to the community. For the same reason the choice of a marriage partner is not left to the whim of the individuals concerned. The whole family feel deeply involved—originally because of the inheritance of property.

It is a fallacy that romantic love is a modern invention. What is modern is its ruthless exploitation by mass media, which encourages infatuated young people to marry before they are economically independent. Hasty and unconsidered marriages are inevitably followed by easy divorce.

The biblical pattern stands in complete opposition to this attitude. It enjoins that advancing years should bring more, not less, authority. The sting is taken out of old age by the dignity it acquires. An honoured place for parents in their children's house gives them a greater sense of security than State schemes.

By showing how the ethics of the Bible were evolved in a developing society Dr. Patai meets the possible objection that no change is now possible. It is necessary to put back the clock if it does not tell the right time.

There can be no doubt that many young people today live in a moral vacuum. They have too lightly ignored the wisdom of accumulated experience. Although we approach the old traditions more critically than in the past they contain reserves of spiritual substance which the modern world lacks. The basic ethics of Judaism are relevant to human needs at any time and place. They hold up an ideal of ordered freedom and family duties without which no civilisation can endure and no individual find lasting happiness.

Eustace Chesser

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, April 30

BIRMINGHAM JUNIOR SYNAGOGUE GUILD.
B/ham Hillel House, 26 Somerset Road, Edgbaston,
B/ham 15. "Israel's Foreign Policy at the Cross-
roads," introduced by P. Merhav. 8 p.m.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

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A new competition—an International Sports
Quiz—will begin on April 30 to coincide with
the start of the Hapoel Sports Meet in Israel.
The Quiz will run for three months, each part
being broadcast twice on succeeding Sundays,
and there will be many prizes.

Fri. 28th April: 9.15 The News. 9.25 The
Eichmann Trial: Report on the Proceedings.
9.30 Sabbath Programme. 9.45 News Head-
lines.

Sat. 29th April: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Editorial
Opinion. 9.35 Cantorial Music: Women Can-
tors. 9.45 News Headlines.

Sun. 30th April: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Heritage:
"The Wisdom of the Rabbis". 9.40 Inter-
national Sports Quiz: Part I. 9.45 News Head-
lines.

Mon. 1st May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report
on Eichmann Trial. 9.30 Musical Interlude.
9.35 Opening of Hapoel International Sports
Meet. 9.45 News Headlines.

Tues. 2nd May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Com-
mentary. 9.30 The Lively Arts: A Monthly
Magazine Programme. 9.45 News Headlines.

Wed. 3rd May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report
on the Eichmann Trial. 9.30 Songs for Lag
B'Omer. 9.45 News Headlines.

Thurs. 4th May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Hapoel
International Sports Meet. 9.35 Easy Hebrew
Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman. 9.45
News Headlines.

DEATH

ON WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1961 HILDE
POMERANIEC passed away. Deeply mourned by
her Husband Dr. J. Pomeraniec and her many
friends. 3 Telegraph Hill, N.W.3.

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JERUSALEM

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INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE WATCHED BY THOUSANDS

from our correspondents

Jerusalem :

As usual, the temperature was over 80 in the shade for the Independence Day parade last week, but this did not seem to deter either the marchers or the spectators. Over a quarter of a million of them, including many thousands who had come to Jerusalem the night before or in the very early hours of the morning, crowded the streets to see the parade.

The stands erected for 20,000 visitors and V.I.P.'s were packed to capacity, but the familiar—and not so familiar—faces of the diplomatic corps and military attachés were nowhere to be seen. They had not been invited because of the U.N. resolution calling on Israel not to hold the parade in Jerusalem—nobody wanted to embarrass them.

Like clockwork : There was a slight flurry when the white horses of the President's guard of honour shied as they were moving past the saluting base, but then everything went like clockwork. The Hatikva was played, the army's flag was transferred to the custody of Southern Command, having been in the possession of Northern Command for a year, and then the big march-past began.

First past the stand where President Ben-Zvi, Premier Ben-Gurion, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Zvi (Tchera) Tsur and O.C. Central Command, newly promoted Aluf Yosef Geva were taking the salute, were the standard-bearing jeeps. Then came the army's French-made light tanks.

They were followed by the *pièce de résistance* of the whole parade, fourteen fifty-ton Centurion tanks, churning up the asphalt as they roared past, immaculate and menacing in their new mustard-coloured desert war-paint. Right behind them came the Shermans, the half-tracks, the S.S. anti-tank guided missiles, the field guns, the howitzers and the electronically controlled anti-aircraft guns.

Obviously high morale : But it was the marchers who stole the mechanised army's thunder. Arms swinging straight from the shoulders, heads up, and morale obviously very high, they swung past the saluting base—infantry, border police, Circassians and Druzes of the "Minorities Unit", paratroopers, military police,

Nahal, girl soldiers, Gadna and Nahal.

As the last of the 320 mobile units and 4,000 participants in the parade wound away down Ruppin Street, and the hundreds of correspondents from the world press and T.V., who were taking advantage of the one-day break in the Eichmann trial to watch the parade, put away their notepads and equipment, everyone seemed agreed that Israel's Bar-Mitzvah had gone off perfectly.

Back to normal : The next day, however, things were back to normal. The Eichmann trial resumed, and the spate of speculation and rumour about Israel Beer grew to full flood. The most fantastic stories began to go the rounds, and it would not be long before some of them began to find their way into print.

The unfounded stories, rumours and accusations being bandied about by interested parties and others who just liked to gossip, involved leading Government officials, civil servants and other personalities. The Government lost no time in considering the taking of strong legal measures against those spreading false rumours and accusations.

LONDON RECEPTION

IN LONDON, Israel's thirteenth anniversary was celebrated at a reception given by the Ambassador and Mrs. Lourie, attended by distinguished guests from many walks of British life, and an entertainment at St. Pancras Town Hall, sponsored by the Zionist Federation.

For a Federation occasion it was unique. The speeches—given by Chairman Jacob Halevy, Embassy Minister Miron and former Palmach commander Yigal Allon—lasted only thirty-five minutes. The rest of the evening was given over

to a programme of singing and dancing, to the great enjoyment of the audience of several hundred people.

In his address, Allon advised the Jewish people to adopt the slogan produced by Sir Winston Churchill after the battle of El Alamein: "Rejoice but do not relax." There were, he pointed out, still many problems to be faced, not least that of colonising Israel's wastelands. "The greater the number of Jews who go to live in the Negev, the smaller the number who will have to die for it," he said.

SHARETT ACCEPTS AGENCY CHAIR

ACTIONS COMMITTEE IN SESSION

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

One of the major problems on the agenda for the Zionist General Council four-day meeting which opened here on Wednesday was settled just before the session opened. Dr. Nahum Goldmann announced that Moshe Sharett had accepted the Jewish Agency Chairmanship.

Since the Zionist Congress in January Sharett had been a member of the Executive without portfolio, taking the chair at all the meetings but refusing to accept formal election to the Chairmanship. On Tuesday, however, bowing to the pressure of Mapai and all the other parties which unanimously urged his acceptance, Sharett agreed to the formal identification of his position.

The Council meeting is expected to confirm the appointment of Dr. Israel Goldstein, a former candidate for the Chairmanship, as head of the Keren Hayesod. This post was formerly held by Eliahu Dobkin who will continue as head of the Youth and Hechalutz Department.

Immigration out : One appointment that will not be so easily resolved, however, is the directorship of the department dealing with informational relations with the Diaspora. This has previously come within the purview of the Organisation Department headed by Zvi Lurie. During the party bargaining at Congress, it was suggested that the information side, as it effected Diaspora organisations, should be turned into a separate department under the General Zionists. Now the General Zionists are pressing for this, while Mapam insists that Zvi Lurie maintain overall control.

The agenda of the Zionist General Council does not include the topic of immigration, on the grounds, an official spokesman said, that this is a subject not to be discussed in public.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

EDITH WOLFSON FOREST DEDICATION



Mr. and Mrs. Wolfson at the site of the new forest.

The dedication and ceremonial planting of the Edith Wolfson Forest at the historic site of Betar took place in the Judean hills last week.

The forest, a tribute from the workers of the Jewish National Fund in Britain, will consist of 50,000 trees and is part of the overall Barmitzvah Forest project. Daniel Auster presided at the ceremony, where the principal speakers were Minister of Interior Moshe Shapira, Charge d'Affaires at the British Embassy D. V. H. Pakenham and Dr. Israel Goldstein.

After the unveiling of the plaque, the chairman spoke of the historical association of the site. Bar Kochba had engaged there in his final struggle against the Romans. How appropriate that the J.N.F. should now be reviving these barren hillsides, so close to the new development area of Adullam. Mr. Shapira declared that Mrs. Wolfson had been a partner in everything that her husband had done in Israel and was deserving of the honour in her own right.

"Any diplomat fortunate enough to serve in Israel," said Mr. Pakenham in his address, "very soon realises its unique features. One of them is the duality between the people at home and abroad, and the wonderful co-operation existing between them." This forest, he concluded, was a token of Edith Wolfson's devoted services. Rabbi Goldstein extended good wishes on behalf of the Jewish Agency and was followed by Mr. Wolfson, who

thanked those assembled for "one of the finest gifts my wife could have."

The ceremony concluded with Mrs. Wolfson expressing her own appreciation and thanks, and the planting of the first saplings.

RACHEL HUBNER : "THE CONTRAST"

Rachel Hubner told a packed audience in Middlesbrough last week of the remarkable contrast in Jewish existence which was now being highlighted by the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem. "In place of extermination", she said, "the Jews in Israel are creating new lives; instead of enclosure by barbed wire, the Israelis now plough in open fields. They had been forced to cut down trees in labour camps, but today they are planting them anew in the Jewish state!" Israel still had many tasks to fulfil, but was beginning to shoulder those manifold responsibilities with increasing success.

Mrs. Hubner was speaking at the inauguration of the city's new campaign for Israel. Earlier, incoming chairman Louis Bharier paid tribute to Sam Hyman—who had been compelled to resign through ill-health—for his services to J.P.A., and made him a presentation.

Commenting on the 1961 campaign, president Harry Cohen announced that the evening had resulted in £2,250 being raised, with many donations still to come.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldstein were presented with a tree certificate by Mrs. Bharier, while J. Adler and J. Fishburn proposed the votes of thanks.



For Mrs. Wolfson, a happy occasion.

HAHAM IN SOUTHEND

That Western Jewry should fulfil its promise and give material and spiritual support to Israel was the theme of an address given by the Haham, Dr. Solomon Gaon, at a meeting of the Southend and Westcliff J.P.A. committee last week. I. Freedman was in the chair, due to the illness of the president, L. Feitelson.

The Haham recalled his recent visit to Israel. One of his most impressionable experiences had taken place on board ship when he had talked with the new immigrants, many of whom had lived under persecution and oppression. They were worried about their future, but had found consolation in the thought of settling in Israel.

Dr. Gaon emphasised the importance of education in Israel. He felt that this was one of the country's chief problems, and stemmed from the varying standards of immigrant children. More specialised schools and university colleges were urgently needed.

An appeal, conducted by Cyril Smith, realised £4,775. Rabbi Shebson, in the course of a tribute to the Haham, referred to the recent Warsaw Ghetto Remembrance gatherings. He compared the calm prevalent at the meetings in Israel with the disturbances in this country.

S. B. Rosenberg and P. Marcus also spoke.

KENTON AND HARROW

Two synagogue ministers have joined to inaugurate J.P.A. campaign activity in their districts. They are Rev. R. Bloom and Rev. C. K. Harris, and they have been elected joint honorary presidents of the Kenton and Harrow committee.

Officers are: D. Harris, vice-president; S. Davis, chairman, E. Kanerick, vice-chairman, I. A. Shane, treasurer.

This was the outcome of a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Davis last week. Canvassing begins forthwith.

NEW RECRUITS

Youth Week efforts this year will be increased by the addition of two recently-formed Younger J.N.F. Commissions. The first is at Blackpool and St. Annes where elections resulted in Michael Adler being appointed chairman, and Susan Singer (171 Newton Drive) secretary.

In the Southern Area, a Commission in Tottenham has been formed with Alan Portoi as chairman and Sandra Konkus, of 83 Wellington Ave., N.15, secretary.

J P A - J N F N E W S

ANGLO-JEWRY RECALLS EDWINA MOUNTBATTEN AND FETES ISRAEL'S 13 INDEPENDENT YEARS

A platform fully representative of all walks of public life participated in a dual celebration at the Dorchester on Monday evening: the successful conclusion of the project to plant a memorial forest to the late Countess Mountbatten, and the Bar-mitzvah year of Israel's independence.

"Our gratitude": Earl Mountbatten had intended to be present personally to accept a commemorative scroll inscribed with the contributors to the forest, but he was called away on Sunday to attend the meeting in Ankara of the CENTO Powers, and he sent his daughter, the Lady Brabourne, to receive it on his behalf, and to read his message of thanks. "This year marks the coming of age of the State of Israel," the message read, "and I am deeply conscious of the honour you have paid my wife. In fact, I have been astonished and overwhelmed by the extent of the tributes of the Jewish community as a whole and by individual Jews to my wife's memory.

"The Edwina Mountbatten Forest is to grow astride the road from Haifa to Nazareth. My wife knew this road well, for we had travelled along it with our daughters during our visit to Israel in May, 1952. I realise with pride that the dedication of a forest is the highest honour that the Jews can bestow, and on this important occasion in Israel's development I send you my best wishes and thanks for perpetuating my wife's services in this form."

Lady Brabourne herself, having received the scroll from Mrs. Isaac Wolfson and also a personal gift of a painting

of one of his famous Menorah subjects by Dr. Phoebus Tuttnauer, referred to her mother's devotion to things that lived and grew. "My mother knew the healing power of trees," she said. "This forest would have given her enormous pride and pleasure, especially as it will be situated in a part of the world in great need of new forests. She had a profound admiration for all that you have been achieving in Israel in a few short years."

Earlier, chairman Harry Sacher introduced the proceedings with the observation that Lady Mountbatten's work knew no limit of geography or race, and for this reason the forest in her memory would be particularly appropriate.

Ingredients of growth: On the significance of the 13 years of Israel's independence, the chairman said that in all fundamental matters Israel had advanced immeasurably. This applied to her constitutional system, her economic progress and her social development. In his view the ingredients of this growth were the balance of youth, confidence and resolution of Israel's people.

Proposing the toast of Anglo-Israel understanding, Lord Denning devoted his remarks to the influence of Jewish law and Mosaic law on the British legal system. "I used to think that our laws sprang fully-formed from the English people, but I have since learned that we have inherited them from the traditions of the Jewish people."

Bar of history: In a reference to the Eichmann trial, the distinguished jurist thought that it was only right that the



Receiving guests: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sacher, Ambassador and Mme. Lourie.



Shown here with Isaac Wolfson are Lord and Lady Denning.

facts of the terrible disgrace of Germany be placed before the bar of history so that the crimes might never be forgotten.

The Israel Ambassador, in responding, made the point that this annual commemoration of Israel's independence offered the representatives of Israel a welcome opportunity of thanking Jewish National Fund workers in this country for "laying the foundation-stone of the State," and in this regard he lauded the activities of such British Jewish leaders as Harry Sacher, Israel Sieff, Michael Sacher and Rosser Chinn. They deserved the whole-hearted appreciation of the people and government of Israel, Mr. Lourie said. They all shared in the joy that a forest in Edwina Mountbatten's name would bring life, shade and beauty to the glades of Galilee.

Common precedents: The Ambassador could think of no more fruitful or congenial duty than the fostering of Anglo-



Dr. Ph. Tuttnauer presents Lady Brabourne with his painting of a Menorah.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Israel relations, his own *raison d'être*. The two countries shared so much, and Israel intended to proceed according to their common precedents. "No doubt there will be mistakes, but you may be sure that they will not go long unnoticed, particularly with our manifold political parties and highly articulate press!"

Israel, Mr. Lourie went on, had formed many international friendships. But his recent experience at the United Nations General Assembly told him that peace was still, unhappily, very far away, and that those friendships had constantly to be tended, because no country could rely on past achievements. This was a reference to the 99 nations which now composed the Assembly as compared with the 59 members on Israel's own election to the body.

To support the Ambassador, the Chief Rabbi offered some potent reflections on what he termed "the miracle of Jewish nationhood." The sovereignty which had been wrought so speedily in our days was to him a source of eternal thanksgiving, and he could never be in the presence of the Ambassador without being brought back to this realisation.

The inarticulate: But he asked



Michael Sacher grouped with Lord and Lady Brabourne, Mrs. Isaac Wolfson, Mrs. Olga Tuttnauer.

the gathering to recall that even in 1961 there were large numbers of our people in many parts of the world who could not be articulate in their rejoicing, and could not join our celebrations.

Rounding off a noteworthy evening with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir Barnett Janner described Harry



Mountbatten son-in-law David Hicks and Mrs. Michael Sacher.

Sacher as a man who had had the vision to build the foundations of Israel 40 years ago. Mr. Sacher had established the first legal practice in Jerusalem and had been the pioneer of a system of which they might all feel proud, whether they belonged to the one nation or the other.



The Jewish National Fund

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

The finals of the third Jewish National Golf Championships will be held on 16th July 1961 at **MOOR ALLERTON GOLF CLUB, NURSERY LANE, LEEDS 17**, and are open to all Jewish Golfers in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The Championships will be held in four classes. Entry fee, £1.

SCRATCH to 5
6 to 10
11 to 17
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will be awarded for Nett Scores and Gross Scores in each Section. Silver souvenir trophies for all qualifiers. Full particulars of the Championships are available from the Secretaries of all recognised Jewish Golf Clubs and Societies. Jewish golfers, not members of either a Club or Society, desiring to enter the Competition, can obtain full particulars from the Hon. Sec.,

MR. NORMAN CHINN, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

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Particulars from Hon. Secretary,

MRS. T. ANGEL, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

All qualifying rounds to be completed by

4th JUNE, 1961

J P A - J N F NEWS

CANVASSING

TEXTILE EXAMPLE

J.P.A. workers who want to learn how to go about a successful canvassing drive will profit from this example set by the Textile Trade, which had two days last week in the West End (based at the Berners Hotel), and one day so far in the East End, these being the two main textile centres of London.

This was the outcome: £22,500 raised from 54 new contributors, to bring the Trade's effort to £173,000. Target for the year is £200,000. This drive is by no means ended. Louis Mintz, for example, was unable to get into the field due to ill health, but he intends to canvass as soon as he is well again. In the East End, Sam Goldstein has still to follow up a number of personal contacts and has given the committee prospects of good results.

The workers: At the head of the Textile drive were Hyam Morrison, Michael Lewis and Jack Steinberg. To help them they had such well-known personalities in the industry as H. N. Craps, J. Cinna, J. Julius, H. G. Massey and B. Maisel. E. M. Flanders and H. Ashe had put in an effort on their own even before the drive had properly commenced.

In the East End, Cyril Julius, M. Goldwater and M. Moser have led the canvass so far. They too promise further good news.

Plans are well ahead to make the general May canvass a powerful "extra" to the current campaign. These districts and trades need volunteers for their individual efforts and you will be given the actual dates and particulars of starting points from the J.P.A. general secretary at Head Office: Hampstead Garden Suburb, Edgware, St. John's Wood, Hampstead, Golders Green, Willesden, New West End Synagogue, Brixton (commencing April 30), Kenton & Harrow (commencing April 30), Hackney, Highgate, Brighton and the Furniture Trade.

SOUTHPORT

Southport J.N.F. are holding their annual Blue and White Dinner and Ball at the Palace Hotel, Birkdale on Sunday, May 28. Tickets are at five guineas per couple, and the "Teenage Dance" tickets are £1/6, inclusive of refreshments. Martha Schlamme, the noted cabaret star, will entertain.

Tickets from Mrs. Raie Green, 22 Halifax Road, Ainsdale, Southport. Tel. 78262.



Glasgow Blue and White Bazaar committee members plan for a £35,000 target. The Bazaar will take place on November 13 and 14, 1962, at the McLellan Galleries, Glasgow. Discussing the project here are W. Silver and E. Stern, liaison officers of the Bazaar committee, D. N. Links and Dr. David Granet, J.P., who are in charge of stalls, M. Gold, brochure chairman, L. G. Diamond, L. Ferrar, A. E. Shulman, S. Dalziel, L. Schuster, M. B. Links, Mrs. Jessie Levine and Jack Sellyn. Thirty-one Glasgow organisations will be co-operating to reach this ambitious target.

THIS WEEKS BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. L. Veronique, 81 Lordship Park, N.16, £4.10.6. Mrs. Simons, 56 Friars Walk, Southgate, N.14, £4.0.9. Mr. Lewis, 127a Stoke Newington Road, N.16, £2.1.0. Mr. A. C. Cricchender, 88 Stoke Newington High Street, N.16, £2.0.0. Mrs. Einhorn, 62 Queen Elizabeth Walk, N.16, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. L. Muller, Flat 20, Caroline House, Bayswater Road, W.2, £21.12.6. Mr. Froomburg, 14 Grosvenor Court Mansions, Edgware Road, W.2, £3.6.0. Mr. Fenton, 9 Clarendon Place, W.2, £3.2.2. Mrs. Feri, 53 Peters Court, Porchester Road, W.2, £2.15.0. Mr. F. Mintz, 25 Forset Court, Edgware Road, W.2, £2.7.0. Mr. Herman, 42 Albion Street, Bayswater Road, W.2, £2.2.0. Mrs. Senta Georitz, 28 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2, £2.2.0. Mrs. C. Schild, Flat 4, 160 Gloucester Terrace, W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. Marx, 22 Gilroy House, Gloucester Terrace, W.2, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. A. Cohen, 7 Grove Hall Court, Hall Road, N.W.8, £6.10.0. Mr. P. Breslower, 20 Brondesbury Road, N.W.6, £3.11.6. Mr. A. Neiss, 30 Willesden Lane, N.W.6, £3.10.0. Mrs. M. Cohen, 23 Raleigh Close, N.W.4, £3.2.10. Mr. B. Rothberg, 1 St. Georges Close, St. Georges Road, N.W.11, £2.18.0. Mr. Fyne, 795 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.17.0. Mr. A. Hacker, 38 Cambridge Avenue, N.W.6, £2.12.6. Mrs. Strauss, 72 Downage, N.W.4, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Seiden, 52a The Avenue, N.W.6, £2.10.0. Mr. Feller, 6 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £2.6.3. Mr. M. Kano, 34 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £2.2.6. Mr. M. Jackson, 554 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Dr. P. Rosenfield, 36 Brondesbury Park, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. Daniels, 32 Christchurch Avenue, N.W.6, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE: Mr. and Mrs. Rotholz, 48 Northolme Gardens, £3.4.0. Mrs. Shine, 35 Cheyne Avenue, Canons Park, £2.0.0.

KENTON: Mr. P. Goldwhite, 36 Chantry Close, £2.13.5. Mr. P. Goldenberg, 300 Kenton Road, £2.0.0.

BARKING: Mr. I. Segall, 363 Ripple Road, £6.6.6. Mr. H. Konolik, 12 Halshaw Crescent, £2.1.0.

COCKFOSTERS: Mr. Lennard, Tudor House, 31 Mount Pleasant, £2.0.0.

HAYES: Dr. R. Obadia, 238 Botwell Lane, Middlesex, £3.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. I. Bravo, 534 Eastern Avenue, £4.19.4. Mrs. Schoot, 533 Eastern Avenue, £3.6.0. Mr. L. Bagel, 9 Royston Gardens, Eastern Avenue, £2.18.7. Mr. A. J. Clapman, 75 Royston Gardens, £2.8.4. Mr. B. Benson, 202 Perth Road, £2.4.6.

RICHMOND: Mr. J. Broder, 39 Berwyn Road, £12.0.0.

STANMORE: Mr. Paul Leboff, 52 Langland Crescent, £4.15.0. Mrs. R. Newman, 17 Dovercourt Gardens, £3.0.0. Mrs. Grovic, 15 Valencia Road, £2.3.0. Mrs. Simons, 22 Dalkeith Grove, £2.1.1. Mr. H. Powell, 20 Lansdowne Road, £2.0.0.

BOURNEMOUTH: Cumberland Hotel, £5.2.0. Mr. Cohen, 12 Manor Road, £5.0.0. Mr. Wayne, 2 Owls Road, £4.6.0. Mr. D. Beach, 18 Milton Road, £4.4.0. Mr. W. H. Pantel, Palm Bay Hotel, Sea Road, £4.0.0. Mr. Jacobson, 8a East Avenue, Winton, £2.12.0. Green Park Hotel, Manor Road, £2.6.9. Branksome Dene, Convalescent Home, Wimbourne, £2.0.0. Mr. Sadlik, 7 Tadler Road, £2.0.0.

CLIFTONVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. S. Haureck, 37 Omer Avenue, £2.15.0.

EDINBURGH: Mr. N. Stiller, 16 Arden Street, £5.0.0. Mr. S. Kleinberg, 47 Fountainhall Road, £3.18.6. Mr. T. Kleinberg, 20 Marchmont Road, £3.7.0. Mr. R. Cohen, 7 Gordon Drive, £2.12.0. Mr. B. Lewis, 30 Craigmillier Drive, £2.12.0. Mr. D. Leigh, 6 St. Catherine Street, £2.12.0. Mrs. S. Openheim, 11a Palmerston Road, £2.7.6. Mr. S. Harris, 34 Priestfield Road, £2.2.0. Mr. P. Stoller, 1 Gardiner Grove, £2.2.0. Mr. N. Davidson, 21 Bennard Grove, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Greenstone, 6 Brunsfield Grove, £2.0.0.

GLASGOW: Mrs. L. Mair, 20 Woodlands Road, Thornliebank, Giffnock, £5.15.0. Mrs. R. Butler, 150 Ayre Road, Newton Mearns, £3.3.0. Mr. C. Edelman, 160 Ayre Road, Newton Mearns, £3.0.0. Mrs. J. H. Collins, Cairnmore, Erskine Road, Whitecraigs, £2.12.0. Mr. J. Woolfson, 25 Kersland Street, £2.12.0. Mr. P. J. Jacobson, 7 Greenback Avenue, Whitecraigs, £2.12.0. Dr. R. Steen, 16 Sutherland Avenue, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Line, 5 Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns, £2.10.0. Dr. M. Gold, Whinfell, Broom Road, Newton Mearns, £2.2.0. Mrs. I. Jesner, Dayenu, Douglas Avenue, Giffnock, £2.1.0. Mr. A. E. Shulman, 55 Milverton Road, Whitecraigs, £2.0.0. Mrs. L. Jesner, Adgowl, Douglas Gardens, Giffnock, £2.0.0.

MIDDLESBROUGH: Mrs. L. Bharier, 20 Orchard Road, £4.9.6. Mrs. Numan, Thackeray Grove, £3.6.3. Mrs. V. Levy, 123 Cambridge Road, £2.10.7. Mrs. N. Marks, 56 Cambridge Road, £2.2.4. Miss Carla Wilkes, c/o 2 Barker Road, Linthorpe, £2.0.0.

SHEFFIELD: H. Mann, 15 Greystones Close, £5.10.7. Mr. Redston, 18 Northumberland Road, £5.3.0. Mr. Michael Hart, 11 Clarendon Road, £2.2.0. Mr. Cyril Cantor, The Hawthorns, Croft Lane, £2.1.2. Mr. Elston, 260 Dobcroft Road, £2.0.0.

SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Philip Loftus, 60 Oxford Street, £4.0.0. Mrs. Fanny Summers, 244 Hill Lane, £2.0.0.

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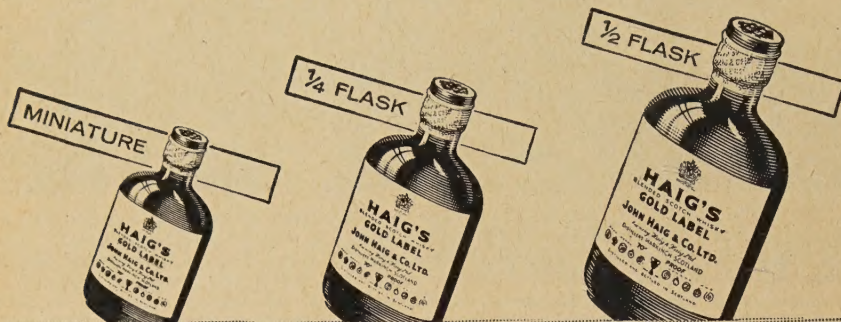
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